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to such an order? What will be the sentence on the actors in such a scene, when all shall appear before the judgment seat of Jesus Christ?

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TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

“Two U. S. soldiers,” says a Detroit paper, “convicted of desertion at Detroit, received fifty lashes apiece, had their heads shaved and their bodies branded, and were then drummed out of the garrison.”

“Nothing is more common [in Egypt] than for young men to disqualify themselves from being soldiers, by chopping off a fore-finger, knocking out their cartridge-teeth, and even putting out one of their eyes. All military service is compulsory. I have frequently seen wretched recruits, just kidnapped, marched in chains or with their hands struck through wooden stocks, to the various barracks.”

Lord Brougham recently “asked the noble Marquis at the head of the Colonial Department, whether any steps had been taken for the purpose of removing from the Militia of Canada an individual of the name of Prince, who, if there were any truth in the reports published on the subject, had disgraced the name of a British officer, and the rank of a Colonel, by ordering to be shot in cold blood four miserable persons who had been taken prisoners by the Indians, but reserved for the tender mercies of an English Colonel, who drew them out one by one from their places of confinement, and ordered them to be shot. The account he found was but too true, as Col. Arthur mentioned it, and said, by way of mitigation of Col. Prince’s conduct, that he was at the time in a state of excitement. There was but one state of excitement which could justify such an act of barbarity, and that was what would entitle a jury to bring in a party accused of murder not guilty, on account of his being of non-sane mind and memory. Their lordships were all acquainted with the case of Gov. Wall, who had been found guilty of murder, and hanged, for flogging a man to death without a Court martial; and he (Lord Brougham), as a lawyer, had no hesitation in saying that Col. Prince had been guilty in this instance of murder.”

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ARMY OF CHINA. A monk of the Greek Church, sent some time ago by the Russian Government into China to ascertain its military force, succeeded, by dint of bribery and deception, in collecting the following results: The Chinese army is divided into four parts.

The first is a guard composed of Manchous, Mogul Tartars and Chinese, amounting to 315,200. The second is called the Army of the Conquering Banner, and comprises 266,000 Manchous and Mogul Tartars. The third is the Army of the Green Banner, formed of Chinese alone, and amounting to 666,300. The fourth is the Army of Thibet and Turkistan, numbering only 28,000. The total number is 1,275,500, subdivided, like those of Europe, into corps, divisions, regiments, battalions and squadrons.

We know not how much credit is due to this account, but if it merely approximates to the truth, it proves the Chinese far less devoted to war than nations reputedly Christian. Christendom, with a population one third less than that of China, keeps nearly *four millions* of soldiers under arms even in peace; *a proportion FIVE TIMES as great as among those pagans!*

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SACRIFICES NECESSARY IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE. It is utterly in vain to expect the cause of peace, or any other good cause to succeed without a sacrifice. There was never any great good done without a sacrifice. Man was not redeemed without an infinite sacrifice. Christianity was not propagated without a great sacrifice of the lives of many martyrs; and when the church had taken the sword and thereby let in a legion of abominations into its bosom, it was not begun to be reformed without the sacrifice of more martyrs; and the reformation never will be carried on to that perfection which will take place in the millenium without a great sacrifice,—perhaps of life, but certainly of property, popularity, and a thousand other things, which even Christians find it hard to give up.

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#### DEFERRED NOTICES.

DR. CHANNING'S LECTURE ON WAR. This eloquent discourse was originally prepared as one of the seven lectures delivered, at the request of our Society, in this city more than a year ago. It was our strong desire at the time, to publish the whole series; and they would have made a very valuable contribution to the growing literature of peace; but the state of our funds forbade the execution of that as of many other plans which we deem very important to our cause. We were highly gratified to find one of our booksellers issuing it during the war-breeze from Maine; and we thank the gifted author not only for the original lecture, but for the bold and pertinent preface, of nine pages, touching our border difficulties. We designed to lay it under large contribution for our present number.

MALCOM'S TRAVELS. This able and interesting work we have room barely to notice as furnishing, like Medhurst's China, and many similar publications of the day, not a few incidental illustrations of our cause. From these, and some other works, we shall give valuable extracts or summaries as soon as our limits will allow.